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FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

22 JANUARY 1986

PDRY

A YSP Political Bureau statement broadcast by Aden radio urged "brothers who are still misled to come to their senses" and the radio subsequently announced that a number of "small groups" have responded to the appeal and surrendered to security forces. The radio also reported that Local Government Minister 'Ali Salim al-Bayd held talks in Aden with local authority officials. Al-Bayd is one of the four rebel leaders whose execution was announced 13 January. In another development, the radio said that YSP official Salim Salih Muhammad received the Ethiopian ambassador, who delivered a message from Ethiopian leader Mengistu Haile Mariam.

Addis Ababa radio, however, continued to broadcast reports favorable to Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, citing a PDRY spokesman's statement that a "pardon" issued by 'Ali Nasir has received widespread support among all branches of the Armed Forces except the Armored Corps, whose members created the "disturbances." As for 'Ali Nasir's whereabouts, Radio Monte Carlo said he is consolidating his positions in a location 200 km east of Aden. On the other hand, refugees from the PDRY cited by the UAE's *AL-ITTIHAD* affirmed that he is in Aden and that his forces control over 80 percent of Aden Governorate, WAM noted. As for Soviet reportage, TASS said fighting has subsided in the capital but added that intense fire in the embassies area has prevented the evacuation of remaining embassy staff. A Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman cited by Moscow Radio's English service stressed that the USSR "deeply regrets" the conflict and called for a peaceful solution through existing party and government institutions.

Lebanon

A car-bomb explosion near Phalangist offices in Furn al-Shubbak killed 20 people and injured 110 others, Beirut radio reported. A Lebanese Forces official cited by the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon maintained that the bombing was an attempt to undermine Christian unity and was "aimed against the success of the 15 January operation in restoring stability to the eastern areas."

In West Beirut, Amal Movement leader Nabih Birri disclosed that he is mediating to secure the release of three Spanish hostages held by the relatives of two Lebanese prisoners in Spain, Beirut radio noted. Birri indicated that the Spaniards will be released if Spain promises to transfer the two Shi'ites to a Lebanese prison, where their relatives can visit them.

Israel, Jerusalem

Israel is not negotiating directly with Jordan and has only a few indirect contacts with it, Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir told Jerusalem radio. Meanwhile, IDF radio reported that a woman was hospitalized following an explosion at an Army commissary building in 'Afula. In Marrakech, King Hassan II called for 150 Moroccan volunteers to guard the Al-Aqsa Mosque and other Islamic shrines in Jerusalem, adding that Morocco would bear all the costs of this endeavor, according to a Rabat radio report on the king's opening address to a Jerusalem Committee emergency session.

Iran-Iraq War; Gulf Shipping

Iraqi planes attacked Khark Island 21 January and hit a large maritime target near the Iranian coast 22 January, according to Iraqi military statements carried by Voice of the Masses radio and INA. Meanwhile, Iranian troops repelled a limited offensive by Iraqi troops on the southern fronts 20 January, an Iranian Joint Staff communique cited by IRNA reported.

Iran

The national electricity network has suffered a 40-percent drop in power since 12 January as a result of severe gas shortages at six power plants, according to an Energy Ministry statement reported by Tehran radio. The shortage has caused power cuts and blackouts "along the line" but the problem will be rectified "soon."

DRA

Nearly 100 people were killed in the towns of Charikar and Kuhestan in air attacks by Soviet-DRA forces, Karachi radio reported citing sources in Afghanistan.

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Karmal Opens 16 January Council Session

LD201340 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 17 Jan 86

[Excerpts] The fourth extraordinary session of the DRA Revolutionary Council in 1364 [begun 21 March 1985], chaired by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and president of the DRA Revolutionary Council, was held yesterday afternoon at the Delkush Palace, the headquarters of the Revolutionary Council.

At this session discussions were held on important and major issues concerning the decisions of the traditional historic Loya Jirga of the people of Afghanistan. These issues were defined and (?explained) in the 10 theses and in the statement of the DRA Revolutionary Council, dated 18 Aqrab 1386 [9 November 1985] and decisions were made with regard to them.

At this session the broadening of the DRA Revolutionary Council, the election of its new members, the election of new council vice presidents, the election of the DRA Revolutionary Council Presidium, the draft of the Revolutionary Council resolution on the DRA constitution commission, the formation of the Revolutionary Council permanent commission and the provisions for this commission were approved.

The BIA correspondent reports that at the begining of this session Babrak Karmal, PDPA Central Committee general secretary and DRA Revolutionary Council president, said the following in his opening speech:

[Begin Karmal recording] Esteemed members. During the current year major events have taken place in our country. In recent days the PDPA Central Committee, on the basis of the determination of the people of Afghanistan, has decided to include in the Revolutionary Council people who are not PDPA members, but are credible persons and individuals. Thus, the DRA Revolutionary Council will more than double in size. Similarly, it was decided that the names of the proposed candidates for the Revolutionary Council should be presented to the National Fatherland Front and social organizations so that, in accordance with the DRA [words indistinct] provisions they could be presented to the Revolutionary Council.

In broadening the composition of the Revolutionary Council another major and important step has been taken [passage indistinct].

The DRA social organizations have introduced their candidates, credible social figures, for the membership of the Revolutionary Council. Among the candidates there are intelligentsia and educated figures representing all social strata and groups, such as workers, peasants, tradesmen, businessmen and industrial entrepreneurs, clergy, and members of various nationalities, tribes, and clans in the country.

By this historic step the PDPA, Revolutionary Council and the DRA Government have expressed their confidence and trust in peace and nationwide national security and calmness, social progress, justice, and the freedom of the glorious April Revolution and a national system. [sentence as heard] [end recording]

Council Members Named

LD201617 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 17 Jan 86

[Text] A BIA correspondent reports that Babrak Karmal presented the names of the proposed candidates from social organizations for membership in the DRA Revolutionary Council to the council's session for a decision. A short biography of each of the candidates was read to the session by Anwar Farzam, secretary of the Revolutionary Council Presidium. The membership of the following 79 individuals were approved and endorsed by the council's vote:

1. Abdurrahim Hatef, son of Muhammad Ways, from Qandahar Province; previously a member of parliament and a business man; chairman of the National Fatherland Front [NFF] and chairman of Loya Jirga; Pashtun nationality; nonparty; proposed by the DRA NFF;

2. Mawlawi Saheb Haq, son of Mawlana Saberullah, from Konar Province; a religious figure; nonparty; Pashtun nationality; proposed by the High Council of the Religious Leaders and Ulema;

3. Haji Muhammad Chamkani, son of Mir Akbar; previously a member of parliament and senator, now chairman of a tribal jirga; nonparty; Pashtun nationality; proposed by the NFF;

4. Abdul Wahed Sorabi, son of Muhammad Nawroz, from Kabul Province; a minister in a prerevolutionary government, presently a ministerial adviser; nonparty; Hazara nationality, proposed by the NFF;

5. Esmatollah Moslem, son of Hayatullah, from Qandahar Province; ex-commader of a counterrevolutionary group, presently the commander of the border militia; nonparty; Pashtun nationality; proposed by the NFF;

6. Sayyed Mansur Kayhani, son of Sayyed Naser Kayhani, from Baghlan; religious figure and influential man in his region, presently a leader of the Esma'iliyah group; nonparty, Tajik nationality; proposed by the NFF;

7. Abdul Wasi Kargar, son of Muhammad Hakim, from Kabul; ex-worker of the Jangalak plant, presently the chairman of the Kabul city's trade union council; a PDPA member; Tajik nationality; proposed by the DRA trade unions;

8. Gul Muhammad Khan Mangal, son of Gulab Shah, from Paktia Province; an honorably retired major general, presently a member of the Central Council of the Tribes and an adviser to the Ministry of Nationality and Tribal Affairs; nonparty; Pashtun nationality; proposed by the NFF;

9. Khan Muhammad Khan Zadran, son of Ahamad Khan, from Paktia; an honorably retired major general, presently a member of the Central Council of the Tribes and an adviser to the Ministry of Nationality and Tribal Affairs; nonparty; Pashtun nationality; proposed by the NFF;

10. Gholam Ali Hasib, from Takhar Province; previously a teacher and minister, presently governor of Takhar; nonparty; Tajik nationality; proposed by NFF;

1. Abdul Wahed Rashta, son of Muhammad Osman, from Badakhshan Province; [word indistinct] poet; non-party; Tajik nationality, proposed by Union of the Writers and Poets;

12. Senator Muhammad Nabi Tokhi, son of Muhammad Husayn, from Zabol Province; ex-member of parliament and ex-senator, presently a member of the NFF provincial council; non-party; Pashtun nationality, proposed by the NFF;

13. Nasrullah Waziri, son of Nader Shah Wazir, from Paktia Province; previously an honorably retired major general, presently a member of the Central Council of the Tribal Jirga; nonparty; Pashtun nationality; proposed by the NFF;

14. Owraq Dehqan, son of Abdul Nazar, from Konduz Province; previously peasant, presently secretary of the primary party organization of the village of Qara Kota Tarma; party member; Uzbek nationality, proposed by the Union of the Peasants Cooperatives;

15. Baba Morad, son of Bori, from Konduz Province; a civil servant in the previous regime, presently a civil servant and member of the Council of the Representatives of the first ward; PDPA member; Uzbek nationality; proposed by the DRA trade unions;

16. Shaykh Muhammaad Azim Ahmadi, from Bamian Province; previously a member of the School of Islamic Education, presently governor of Bamian; nonparty; Hazara nationality; proposed by High Council of Ulema and Religious Leaders;

17. Seghal Ana, from Khost Maj-District; formerly a housewife, presently the commader of the women's defender group; nonparty; Pashtun nationality; proposed by the Central Committee of the Democratic Women's Organization of Afghanistan [DWOA];

18. Muhammad Hakim Sadiqi, from Takhar Province; formerly a leader of a village and member of the parliament, presently chairman of the NFF in Takhar Province; nonparty; Tajik nationality; proposed by the NFF;

19. Abdul Jamil Zarifi, from Balkh province; previously a teacher, now the chairman of the Executive Committee of Balkh Province; nonparty; Tajik nationality; proposed by the NFF;

20. Fayzullah Ansari, from Balkh Province; previously a member of the Roza [Blue Mosque of Balkh Province] of Balkh and chairman of the election commission of Balkh Province, and now chairman of the NFF Executive of Balkh; nonparty; Tajik nationality; proposed by the NFF;

21. Mawlawi Muhammad Sadeq, from Wardak Province; presently the of Pol-e Khomri's communal mosque; nonparty; Pashtun nationality; proposed by the High Council of the Ulema and Religious Leaders;

22. Eshan Baba, from Baghlan Province; previously a shopkeeper, now commander of the tribal regiment; nonparty; Tajik nationality, proposed by the NFF;

23. Ferozah, from Kabul Province; previously a housewife, now commander of detachments; party member; Pashtun nationality, proposed by the DWOA;

24. Raziyah, from Herat Province; previously a housewife, now commander of a detachment regiment; nonparty; Tajik nationality; proposed by the DWOA;

25. Nazir Khayl, from Jowzjan Province; previously a housewife, now commander of a defender group; nonparty, Uzbek nationality; proposed by the DWOA;

26. Khadem Big, from Ghor Province; previously member of parliament, now the chairman of Central Committee of the toiling people of Hazara nationality; nonparty; Hazara nationality, proposed by the NFF;

27. Fazel Ahmad [last name indistinct] from Herat Province; previously a commander of counterrevolution, presently the commander of the Sher Aqa Detachment; nonparty; Tajik nationality; proposed by the NFF;

28. Sarwar [second name indistinct], from Bamian Province; previously a member of Parliament, now a member of the leading delegation of the Central Council of the Hazara Nationality; nonparty; Hazara nationality; proposed by the NFF;

29. Muhammad Naim Shayan, from Kabul Province; previously unemployed, now the chairman of the Kabul City's NFF; nonparty; Tajik nationality; proposed by the NFF;

30. Muhammad Akabar Shormach, from Konar Province; previously unemployed, now the deputy minister of nationality and tribal affairs; nonparty, Norestani nationality; proposed by the NFF;

31. Sayyed Moshref, son of Hazrat-e Karokh, from Herat Province; religious figure; nonparty; Tajik nationality; proposed by the High Council of Ulema and Religious Leaders;

32. Kohat Khan, son of Malik Muhammad, from Nangarhar; previously an officer, now the chairman of the NFF of Nangarhar Province; nonparty; Pashtun nationality, proposed by the NFF;

33. Ferdows Mohmand, son of Ghulam Sediq, from Nangarhar; previously an influential regional official, now commander of the defender of the revolution; nonparty; Pashtun nationality; proposed by the NFF;

34. Fayzollah Akbar, from Faryab Province; previously secretary of the provincial party committee, now governor of Fariab; PDPA member; Uzbek nationality; proposed by the NFF;

35. Sayyed Fayzullah, from Jowzjan Province; previously a peasant, now the chairman of the Martyr Ezzatollah cooperative; PDPA member; Uzbek nationality; proposed by the DRA cooperative of peasants;

36. Gangaram, son of Jirraram, from Kabul Province; businessman; nonparty; Hindu nationality; proposed by the Economical Consultant Council;

37. Abdurrahim Oraz, son of Oraz Mohammad, from Faryab Province; deputy chairman of the NFF Central Council; PDPA member; Turkmen nationality; proposed by the NFF;

38. Ruhafza Kargar, daughter of Muhammad Jan, from Kabul Province; [word indistinct] worker; party member; Tajik nationality; proposed by the trade unions;

39. Shah Ali Akbar Shahrestani, son of Shah Ali Reza, from Oruzgan Province; previously a teacher, now head of the faculty of the language and literature department of Kabul University; nonparty; Hazara nationality; proposed by the Union of Writers;

40. Abdurrahim Majid Bangwal, from Kabul Province; nonparty; Pashtun nationality; proposed by the Economical Consultant Council;

41. Muhammad Hakim Karimdad, son of Muhammad Karim, from Kabul; previously a business man, now chairman of the (?commerial groups); nonparty; Tajik nationality; proposed by the Economical Consultant Council;

42. Abdul Qayyum Based, son of Maqbol Ahmad, from Kabul Province; artist, now the chairman of the Union of Artists; nonparty; Tajik nationality; proposed by the Union of Artists;

43. Muhammad Rafiq Sadiq, son of Muhammad Sadiq, from Kabul Province; works for radio, television; nonparty; Tajik nationality; proposed by the Union of Artists;

44. Ghaffar Pahlawan, from Jowzjan Province; previously peasant, now commander of the defender of the revolution group; nonparty; Uzbek nationality; proposed by the NFF;

45. Wakil Nesam, son of Haji Muhammad Hanif, from Samangan; previously member of the National Council, now the

head of district of Dar-e Sof; nonparty; Uzbek nationality; proposed by the NFF;

46. Muhammad Zakhel Wasokh, son of Rahim Shah, from Badakhshan Province; previously a peasant, now chairman of the representatives of Fayzabad City; nonparty; Tajik nationality; proposed by NFF;

47. Shaykh Muhammad Ali, son of Sabz Ali, from Oruzgan Province; member of the High Council of the Ulema and Religious Leaders and member of the Central Committee of the Hazara Nationality; nonparty; Hazara nationality; proposed by the High Council for Ulema and Religious Leaders;

48. Muhammad Nabi Alakzay, son of Muhammad Kabir, from Qandahar Province; previously head of education and training, now member of the Central Council of the NFF; nonparty; Pashtun nationality; proposed by the NFF;

49. Senator Abdorrazzaq Popalzay, from Qandahar Province; previously a senator, now member of the NFF; nonparty; Pashtun nationality; proposed by the NFF;

50. Mawlawi Abdul Wali Hojjat, son of Abdul Ali, from Takhar Province; previously deputy chairman of the Council of Ulema and Religious Leaders, now minister of the Islamic Affairs and Endowments; nonparty; Tajik nationality; proposed by the High Council of the Ulema and Religious Leaders;

51. Mawlawi Ghulam Sarwar Manzor, from Nangarhar Province; previously head of the Najmol Madares Madrasah [religious school], now acting chairman of the High Council of the Ulema and Religious Leaders; nonparty; Pashtun nationality; proposed by High Council of Ulema and Religious Leaders;

52. Senator Nur Ahmad Stanikzay, from Logar Province; previously senator in Meshrano Jirga, now member of the NFF Provincial Council; nonparty; Pashtun nationality; proposed by the NFF;

53. Haji Muhammad Asef, son of Haji Muhammad Ibrahim, from Kabul Province; previously a coppersmith, now representative of the Kabul City blacksmiths; nonparty; Tajik nationality; proposed by trade unions;

54. Muhammad Alef, son of Muhammad Yosuf, from Kabul Province; previously peasant; nonparty; Tajik nationality, proposed by Peasants Cooperative;

55. Sultan Muhammad Dehqan, son of Hamah Gul, from Kabul Province; peasant; party member; Pashtun nationality; proposed by the Peasants Cooperative;

56. Muhammad Osman Rasekh, son of Muhammad Omar from Faryab Province; previously chairman of the state Control Committee, now general prosecutor; PDPA member; Pashtun nationality; proposed by the NFF;

57. Muhammad Yaqub Sadiqi, from Kabul Province; previously chairman of the regional organs, now a general-head of the Army Political Affairs section and secretary of the PDPA Central Committee; party member; Tajik nationality; proposed by the PDPA Central Committee;

58. Mir Saheb Karwal, from Khost Maj-District; previously secretary of the Kabul Province party committee, now secretary of the Party Central Committee; PDPA member; Pashtun nationality; proposed by the PDPA Central Committee;

59. Muhammad Zaher, from Takhar Province; previously the leader of the Sabzah organization, now teacher in the propaganda section, [word indistinct] and study of the PDPA Central Committee; party member; Tajik nationality; proposed by the NFF;

60. Asadullah Habib, from Kabul Province; previously head of the writers union, now chancellor of Kabul University; PDPA member; Tajik nationality; proposed by the Writer Unions;

61. Abdul Rashid Waziray, son of Afzal Khan, from Paktia Province; deputy minister for Nationality and Tribal Affairs; PDPA member; Pashtun nationality; proposed by the NFF;

62. Abdul Karim Shadah, son of Ghulam Jilani, from Kabul Province; head of the Special Revolutionary Court; PDPA member; Tajik nationality; proposed by the NFF;

63. Khiyaluddin Kakar, from Jowzjan Province; previously a worker, now deputy-head of the Executive Committee of the Jowzjan Provincial Council; PDPA member; Tajik nationality; proposed by the trade unions of the DRA;

64. Abdul Sahar Pordeli, from Nimruz Province; chairman of the DRA Trade Unions Central Council; PDPA member; Baluch nationality; proposed by the trade unions;

65. Shah Muhammad Yazmand, son of Raz Muhammad from Faryab Province; chief editor of the *BROTHER COUNTRIES* magazine in the Ministry of Nationality and Tribal Affairs; PDPA member; Turkmen nationality, proposed by the Union of Writers;

66. Khoday Nur Bawar, son of Mobayyen, from Faryab Province, previously head of south-west zone, now chairman of the Peasants Cooperative; PDPA member; Pashtun nationality; proposed by the Union of Peasants Cooperative;

67. Ghulam Faruq Yaqubi, son of Khan Muhammad; previously first deputy chief of the KHAD, [state information service], now minister of state security; PDPA member; Pashtun nationality, proposed by the PDPA Central Committee;

68. Haji Nezamuddin, son of Haji Ja'far, from Faryab Province; previously a business man, now head of the Carpet Merchants Trade Union; nonparty; Uzbek nationality; proposed by the NFF;

69. Farid Ahmad Mazdak, from Parwan Province; previously deputy chief of the Democratic Youth of Afghanistan [DYOA], now first secretary of the DYOA Central Committee; PDPA member; Tajik nationality; proposed by DYOA Central Committee;

70. Wakil Ghulam, Baha'uddin, son of Malik Shah; previously a member of the National Council, now chairman of the NFF of Jabalussera District; nonparty; Tajik nationality; proposed by the NFF;

71. Muhammad A'zam Ehsani, son of Sher Ahmad, from Farah Province; previously a teacher, now member of the Science Academy; nonparty, Tajik nationality; proposed by the NFF;

72. Ghulam Ghows Karkar, from Kabul Province; worker at a Jangalak plant and member of the commission for the local elections; PDPA member; Tajik nationality; proposed by the trade unions;

73. Muhammad Naser Dehqan, son of Muhammad Omar Dehqan, from Kabul Province; member of the local election commission; nonparty; Pashtun nationality; proposed by the Peasants Cooperative Union;

74. Muhammad Anwar Barekzay, from Qandahar Province; previously member of the National Council, now member of the NFF Provincial Council of Qandahar Province; nonparty; Pashtun nationality; proposed by the NFF;

75. Abdul Rashid Nurzay, son of Ghowsoddin, from Helmand Province; former member of the National Council, NFF member; nonparty; Pashtun nationality; proposed by NFF;

76. Mawlawi Abdorra'uf, son of Abdurrahim from Badghis Province; previously a preacher, now chairman of the NFF Provincial Council of Badghis; nonparty; Uzbek nationality, proposed by the NFF;

78. Anwar Wahedi, son of Abdul Wahed, from Wardak Province; [words indistinct]; nonparty; Pashtun nationality; proposed by the NFF;

79. Mawlawi Ashequllah, son of Abdul Khaleq, from Nangarhar Province; a religious figure; Pashtun nationality; proposed by the High Council of Ulema and Religious Leaders. [no party affiliation given]

The BIA correspondent adds that Babrak Karmal then congratulated the new members of the DRA Revolutionary Council and wished them success in their formidable major duties.

In addressing the new members of the DRA Revolutionary Council Babrak Karmal said: Afghanistan, our historic beloved homeland and the homeland of our proud and freedom-loving ancestors, honors the members of the DRA Revolutionary Council and at the same time gives us heavy responsibilities.

Babrak Karmal then presented to the session the proposal of the DRA Revolutionary Council Presidium about the three new Revolutionary Council vice presidents. After the vote the following three persons, from among 79 members were appointed as vice presidents to the president of the Revolutionary Council: [as heard]

1. Esteemed Haji Muhammad Chamkani, chairman of the high tribal jirga, a social figure, ex-delegate and senator in the Wulesi Jirga [National Assembly at the time of King Zahir] and Meshrano Jirga [Elders Assembly during the reign of the former king]; Pashtun nationality; nonparty member;

2. Esteemed Sahebulhaq Namto, a spiritual figure; nonparty member; Pashtun nationality;

3. Esteemed Haji Nezamuddin, chairman of the carpet-merchants trade union, a respectable figure, merchant and tradesman; Uzbek nationality; nonparty member.

The appointment of these three new members increases the number of the DRA vice presidents to the president of Revolutionary Council from two to five.

The BIA correspondent adds that after these three vice presidents to the president of the Revolutionary Council, had taken their positions in the Presidium, it was suggested that the composition of the Revolutionary Council Presidium should be determined. Therefore, after a vote, 18 persons were unanimously elected to the Revolutionary Council Presidium.

Three Assassins of Indira Ghandi Sentenced to Death

BK220858 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] All the three accused in the Indira Gandhi assassination case were today sentenced to death by the additional sessions judge, Mr Mahesh Chandra. The three accused — Satwant Singh, Kehar Singh, and Balbir Singh — were convicted on the charge of criminal conspiracy to murder Mrs Indira Gandhi, the then prime minister of India. Delivering the judment in the makeshift court room of the Tihar Jail in New Delhi amidst tight security, Mr Mahesh Chandra held that assassination was the rarest of rare crimes for which the accused deserve to be awarded the extreme penalty.

After pronouncing his judgment from a bullet proof cabin, the judge informed the three convicts that they could file an appeal against his order in Delhi High Court within 30 days. The 260-page judgment came at the end of the 8-month long trial. At the time of the judgment the five defense and prosecution lawyers, relatives of the accused were present in the court.

Mr Mahesh Chandra said that it has been established beyond the reasonable doubt that Beant Singh, Satwant Singh, Kehar Singh and Balbir Singh entered into a criminal conspiracy on or before the 31st of October, 1984, to commit the murder of Mrs Indira Gandhi. In furtherance of this conspiracy, they committed gross illegal and unlawful act, and, finally, on the 31st of October at 0910, deceased Beant Singh and accused Satwant Singh, while posted on security duty, fired on Mrs Gandhi from their service revolver and FAF carbine. She sustained grievous injuries resulting in her death. Satwant Singh also caused grievous injuries to ASI [Assistant Subinspector] Rajeshwar Dayal with his FAF carbine. The judge find the three accused — Satwant Singh, Kehar Singh and Balbir Singh — guilty and convicted them under various sections of the Indian penal code and firearms act.

Mr Mahesh Chandra observed that the accused deserve extreme penalty, as they fired on Mrs Indira Gandhi from the firearms which were given to them for her protection.

Convicted Assassin on Verdict

HK221024 Hong Kong AFP in English 1003 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] New Delhi, Jan 22 (AFP) — Satwant Singh, 23, sentenced to death today for the murder of Indira Gandhi, said before the verdict that he knew who the killers were but would disclose them later. Mr Singh, a body-guard of the prime minister assassinated on October 31, 1984, told reporters as he was being taken to the court room that he expected to be be found guilty today. He said he would name the killers to the high court that hears his appeal.

"There is only revenge here and no justice," he said, adding that he had "never attacked a woman," particularly "a widow like Mrs Gandhi." "My fate was pre-determined even before the trial began. I still hope that justice will be done," he said. He was convicted of murder in the shooting death of Mrs Gandhi. Policeman Balbir Singh and government employee Kehar Singh were found guilty of conspiracy to murder. All were sentenced to hang.

Punjab, Haryana Governments Appeal for Law, Order

350 Sikh Militants Detained

K211545 Hong Kong AFP in English 1527 GMT 21 Jan 86

[Excerpt] New Delhi, Jan 21 (AFP) — Police have arrested at least 350 Sikh militants since last night in the Punjab amid fears that they were planning to unleash a wave of violence later this week, the PRESS TRUST of INDIA (PTI) said. The agency said there were no reports of resistence.

PTI said that the police crackdown was still in force and that among those arrested was Jagjit Singh Rode, brother of the late fundamentalist leader Sant Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale. The fiery Bhindranwale was among the 650 people officially reported killed in the 1984 June army assault on the Sikh Golden Temple in Amritsar.

PTI said that police feared Sikh militant violence tomorrow when the verdict is handed down in the Indira Gandhi murder trials in which three Sikhs are accused and on Sunday when the nation celebrates Republic Day.

Further 'Precautionary' Arrests Made

BK220909 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] In Haryana over 200 persons including two members of the legislative assembly have been arrested. An official spokesman told our correspondent in Chandigarh today that the arrests have been made as a precautionary measure in view of the rasta roko [road block] call given by the opposition parties for tomorrow. He said the state government has made elaborate arrangements to maintain law and order in the state. Over 80 companies of paramilitary forces have been deployed at strategic places in the state. Section 144 banning the assembly of five or more persons and carrying of weapons including firearms have been imposed throughout the state. Educational institutions have also been ordered to be closed tomorrow in several districts.

In Punjab, with the arrest of 60 more persons since last night, the total preventive arrests made in the state during the last 2 days have gone up to 240. According to the spokesman this has been done as a precautionary measure since some elements are trying to distrub peace in the state. Meanwhile, the Akali Dal president and the Punjab chief minister, Mr Surjit Sangh Barnala have called a meeting of the party legislators and members of parliament and other senior leaders in Amritsar this afternoon. The meeting, besides other things, is likely to discuss the latest situation in the state.

Editorial on Lifting Martial Law in Pakistan

BK190216 Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 6 January 86 p 8

[Editorial: "Tailor-Made Democracy"]

[Text] President Ziaul Haq's decision to lift Martial Law and the ecstatic claim of the prime minister, Mr Mohammed Khan

Junejo, that "a new era of democracy has been ushered in" have, predictably, produced only a lukewarm response within Pakistan. With General Zia still in command of the country's armed forces and continuing as "elected" head of state, the prime minister's promise to restore "political freedom" does not appear particularly credible. Despite Mr Junejo's intention of reviving the Muslim League as the party of government, the fate of other political organizations, particularly the Pakistan People's Party [PPP] and its partners in the Movement for the Restoration of Democracy, remains uncertain in the light of the Political Parties Act passed by the National Assembly in November. Whether or not the acting chairman of the PPP, Miss Benazir Bhutto, the president of the National Democratic Party, Mr Wali Khan, and the president of the Pakistan National Party, Mr Ghaus Buksh Bizenjo, seek to register their organizations, thereby accepting the Election Commission's new authority and according de facto recognition to the amended Constitution and General Zia's overlordship, will be a crucial determinant of the success or otherwise of Pakistan's latest experiment in controlled politics. The general's warning that in the event of renewed agitation or civilian instability, the armed forces will not hesitate to reimpose Martial Law may not inspire confidence amongst politicians who object to this version of tailormade democracy foisted on the country at gun-point.

However, despite the widespread cynicism in Pakistan, there can be no underestimating the enormous sense of relief felt by Islamabad's allies in Washington. Having decided to make Moscow's intervention in Afghanistan the central feature of its ideological cold war against the Soviet Union, the United States was profoundly uneasy at the absence of even a semblance of democracy in Pakistan, especially since an undisguised military regime somewhat blunted the political thrust of what is sought to be presented as a crusade in defence of liberal values against totalitarianism.

The State Department's gratification at the token restoration of democracy was reflected in the American gift of a fresh consignment of sophisticated arms and radar systems to Pakistan. That some of these systems are meant for the exclusive use of only the United States' closest allies confirms the Reagan Administration's anxiety to reaffirm its faith in General Zia's latest incarnation as a Democrat.

The White House cannot be unaware that such arms sales might also increase tension in South Asia, perhaps even jeopardizing some of the limited gains of the recent SARC [South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation] summit at Dhaka, but then regional harmony, particularly among the Soviet Union's neighbours, has never been an outstanding feature of President Reagan's strategic consensus. Having received this vote of confidence from his sponsor, General Zia will no doubt try now to make his variant of Islamic democracy work. He cannot expect much cooperation from the leaders of Pakistan's major parties, but past history also shows that the general's skills at political management and manipulation should not be underestimated.

DPRK Embassy Issues Statement on Military Exercises

BK181619 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 18 Jan 86

[Text] North Korea has announced a unilateral moratorium on military exercises to create a peaceful atmosphere between the two Koreas and the United States on reducing tension in the Korean Peninsula. In a statement issued by its embassy in New Delhi today, North Korea urged South Korea and the United States to postpone joint military maneuvers next month. But the United States and South Korea have announced that they will go ahead with their annual joint military exercises on schedule.

Visitors Banned From Airports Through 31 January

BK210415 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 21 Jan 86

[Text] The entry of visitors to the international airports in the country has been banned till the end of this month. According to (?a) spokesman of the international airport authority, this has been done due to security reasons.

Muslim League Formed; Junejo To Be President

BK181730 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 18 Jan 86

[Excerpts] The Pakistan Muslim League [PML] was formed at the inaugural meeting of the Central Council of the party in Islamabad today. After adopting the Constitution, the council unanimously elected Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo president of the PML. The meeting empowered the party president to nominate other party officers.

Addressing the council, Mohammad Khan Junejo said that it will be their endeavor to stabilize the country's democratic institutions to strengthen the country. The party will also endeavor to protect the Constitution, for which its members in the National Assembly, the Senate and provincial assemblies will have to work sincerely and unitedly, keeping themselves above personal interests.

Mohammad Khan Junejo expressed grave concern over the curse of corruption throughout the country and said that it is the duty of the party to effectively check this curse. All members of the party whether in the government or not, must play an effective role in this regard. He said that other political parties are worried over the fact that the present government fulfilled its pledge to lift Martial Law from the country and restore fundamental rights. He said that at present, complete democracy prevails in the country and the people's elected representatives are administering it. He said that future elections will be held on a party basis and that this is why other parties should come forward with their manifestos and programs. He said that no one will be allowed to damage the ideal of democracy, adding that he will take all necessary steps to stabilize democratic institutions in the country.

The PML chief said that we are not afraid of elections, but if we have to promote democracy in the country in a proper manner, then elections should be held at the scheduled time. The meeting was also attended by all the four provincial chief ministers.

The PML council in its meeting today unanimously approved 11 resolutions. In one of the resolutions, the council appreciated Pakistan's desire to establish friendly relations with all its neighbors. The council urged the government to hold talks with India in a very cautious manner and to ensure that Pakistan's sovereignty, security, self-respect, and interests are not affected and to see that Pakistan does not turn into a market for Indian products. The council reaffirmed the Muslim League's stand that relations between Pakistan and India can only truly be normalized when the Kashmir issue is resolved on the basis of UN resolutions. In a resolution regarding Afghanistan, the council reiterated the fact that the issue can be solved only through political means. The council called upon the government to continue wholehearted efforts to achieve this objective as well as the withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan, the return of the Afghan refugees to their homes with honor and dignity, and the restoration of the Islamic and nonaligned status of that country. In another resolution, the council expressed full solidarity with the Palestinians and demanded complete withdrawal of Israeli forces from Arab territories. The council congratulated President Mohammad Ziaul Haq for lifting Martial Law and peacefully transferring power to the civilian government. It appreciated Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo's role in honoring his commitment to terminate Martial Law in the country, restore basic rights, and end the state of emergency.

Pakistani Paper Comments on Siachen Talks

GF151418 Lahore JANG in Urdu 13 Jan 86 p 1

[Text] Islamabad, 12 January — The 2-day talks between the defense secretaries of Pakistan and India ended today without result. Both secretaries outlined the stands of their respective countries.

The statement issued following the talks said that they were held to find a peaceful solution to the problem of reducing tension and improving relations between the two countries. Both parties have stated that they were trying to resolvethe issue in the spirit of the Simla agreement. It is said that talks were held in a most cordial atmosphere.

Indian Defense Secretary Mr S.K. Bhatnagar has invited Pakistani Defense Secretary Seyyed Ijlal Haidar Zaidi to visit India so that the talks could be continued. The invitation has been accepted and Seyyed Zaidi will visit India by the end of next March or April.

Paper on Maritime Boundary

GF151422 Lahore JANG in Urdu 13 Jan 86 p 1

[Text] Islamabad (JANG reporter) — In addition to the Siachen glacier dispute, India and Pakistan also plan to discuss the maritime boundary between them. It is said that India has started oil exploration within a mile of the Pakistan maritime boundary and it is feared that if oil is discovered, India may attempt to extend its control over the coastal waters of Pakistan, as well. To come to a decision on this point, the surveyor-generals of both countries will survey the area along the Rann of Kutch.

It is quite possible that Suri Creek may be fixed as the boundary line. India thinks that the boundary should be on the Pakistan side of the Suri Creek boundary line, while Pakistan wants it to be on the Indian side of the line.

Meanwhile, to demarcate the maritime boundary, a point will be fixed at Suri Creek from which a demarcation line will be drawn for the territorial waters of each.

Government Keeps 'Close Vigil' Over PDRY Situation

BK201031 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 20 Jan 86

[Text] According to available reports, all Pakistanis are safe in Aden and so far 111 Pakistanis have been evacuated out of Aden to Djibouti.

A Foreign Office spokesman in Islamabad said the Government of Pakistan has been following with keen interest and concern the deteriorating situation in South Yemen, primarily to ensure the

safety and well-being of Pakistanis there. He said that in pursuance of the directive of the prime minister, Mr Mohammad Khan Junejo, that maximum attention should be paid to the welfare of Pakistanis abroad, the government is keeping the situation in South Yemen under close vigil and doing everything possible to ensure that the lives of Pakistanis are protected there.

Afghan Mujahidin Block Soviet-Karmal Convoy to Herat
BK190624 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0600 GMT 19 Jan 86

[Text] Reports from Afghanistan say that mujahidin have intensified their activities in Herat Province. They have blocked a convoy of Soviet-Karmal forces marching toward Herat City. In an attack, mujahidin inflicted heavy casualties to Soviet-Karmal forces and also damaged several tanks and other military vehicles.

Karachi Reports Soviet-Karmal Attack Casualities
BK220359 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] According to reports received from Afghanistan, nearly 100 people, many of them women and children, were killed in Soviet-Karmal air attacks on the western Afghanistan towns of Charikar and Kuhestan during the 2d week of this month.

The Soviet-Karmal forces also killed seven women and one man who resisted during a search at a village in Paghman District northwest of Kabul.

In a retaliatory move in the village the same day, the mujahidin killed five Soviet-Karmal soldiers.

Political Parties Asked To Submit Accounts
BK220405 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] The Election Commission, after authorizing the Accountant General of Pakistan Revenue [AGPR] to audit the accounts of political parties, has told all parties to submit their returns to the AGPR, Islamabad, along with relevant records.

The AGPR will submit its audit report to the Election Commission after scrutinizing these accounts by the scheduled time.

SRI LANKA

Jaffna Tense Over Security Zone Demonstrations

HK221120 Hong Kong AFP in English 1110 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] Colombo, Jan 22 (AFP) — Several hundred residents today demonstrated against the army garrison and the recent designation of a 1,000-metre (3,300 foot) security zone around the northern Jaffna fort, residents said. The city was tense and the streets in the area were deserted other than the demonstrators. Many offices and shops were shut, residents said. Some reports said that about a thousand people participated in the demonstration, but this could not be confirmed. The demonstrators included members of the Jaffna women's front who positioned themselves opposite the main district administration building, and members of the area citizens committee's action group who staged a sit-down protest near the sentries of the army camp.

The government declared the security zone around this main Jaffna camp after militant Tamil separatists attacked it several times with mortars last week, killing one soldier and wounding three. The militants are fighting for an independent Tamil state in the north and east. The National Security Ministry has warned residents within the 1,000-metre radius that troops would be compelled to open up with mortars and heavy weapons in reply if the militants continued to attack.

Official Spokesman on Mortar Use

BK201151 Colombo International Service in English 1030 GMT 20 Jan 86

[Excerpts] The government yesterday assured Jaffna citizens that the security forces did not intend using mortars in the heavily populated peninsula unless the terrorists persisted in using these weapons against the forces. An official spokesman suggested that it would be in the interest of all concerned if Jaffna civilians exerted sufficient pressure on the terrorists to dismantle mortars positioned by them within the 1,000 meter security zone in Jaffna.

The spokesman said that the forces will never use mortars unless attacked with similar weapons. He added that no one need fear that heavy artillery will be used to flush out the terrorists.

Roundup Report on Recent Terrorist Incidents

BK191137 Colombo International Service in English 1030 GMT 19 Jan 86

[Text] There are several reports of terrorist activities in the north and the east. Security sources told LANKA PUWATH that a routine army patrol was attacked with automatic weapons, grenades and mortars at Thondomana in Jaffna yesterday. The terrorists had exploded a landmine which missed its target. The troops retaliated with gunfire. One officer and two soldiers sustained minor injures in the incident. Casualties to the terrorists are not yet known. An unexploded landmine was discovered by the security forces.

A policeman was shot dead and two were injured when a police patrol from the Morogaba police station was ambushed on Friday [17 January]. At Mullaitivu, an army convoy proceeding from Uddatilan to Mullaitivu was attacked by the terrorists. However, two landmines that were meant for the convoy had exploded prematurely. The convoy was also attacked at 3 or 4 spots on along its route. Terrorists were counterattacked effectively, but one soldier was injured in the thigh.

Security reports also say that about three explosions had been set off by Tamil Marxist terrorists during a conference of departmental heads. The conference was presided over by the coordinating officer of Jaffna on Friday.

Several incidents were also reported in the Batticaloa District. A police officer was slightly injured on Thurshay when terrorists attacked a police surveillance party. Terrorists had launched the attack from a vacant house in the area.

At Arepattey in the Batticaloa District, a terrorist and two others were killed when a security task force returned the fire following a grenade attack on them.

Security sources told LANKA PUWATH that terrorists had abandoned two 4 gallon plastic barrels containing 80 kg of gelignite when police raided their hideout at the Vellavali on information received. Many robberies by terrorists are also reported from Batticoloa and Vavuniya.

Eelam Students' Organization on Plantation Workers

BK201145 Colombo International Service in English 1030 GMT 20 Jan 86

[Text] The Eelam Revolutionary Organization of Students — EROS — one of the major terrorist groups in the coutnry, regards last week's decisions on the stateless plantation workers a victory for the Sri Lanka Government to some extent. EROS has said in Madras that Colombo is determined to drive a wedge between the plantation Tamils and the Tamils of the north and the east. The group has also said that the agreement was a temporary victory for Mr Thondoman, leader of the Ceylon Workers Congress, who, they say, is now in a position to exploit the innocent plantation Tamils.

'Terrorists' Extend Activities in South India

BK201143 Colombo International Service in English 1030 GMT 20 Jan 86

[Text] The victims of Sri Lankan Tamil terrorism now includes Indians as well. Reports reaching LANKA PUWATH from India yesterday stated that Sri Lankan Marxist terrorists had extended their hardcore criminal activities to south India. As a result there is a rapidly rising ground swell of opinion against Tamil terrorists in India, particularly in the south. The areas affected by the criminal activities of the Sri Lankan terrorists are Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, and Andhra Pradesh.

Foreign Ministry Expresses Concern Over PDRY Events

LD211722 Tehran IRNA in English 1620 GMT 21 Jan 86

[Text] Tehran, Jan 21, IRNA — In a statement published here Tuesday, Iran's Foreign Ministry expressed concern over the recent clashes in South Yemen and said it hoped that a rapid end would be put to the blood-letting. The statement said that the Islamic Republic was following with deep concern the bloody clashes which have so far claimed the lives of hundreds of innocent Yemenese [as received] Muslims and brought mass homeless [as received] to the people. It also announced the preparedness of the Islamic Republic to give any kind of assistance to South Yemenese Muslims.

Musavi Urges OPEC To Resist Price Reductions

LD221131 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] International related issues and political events, the latest domestic developments -- particularly economic issues -- and future Industries Ministry programs were discussed and views exchanged at the cabinet session this morning. In an interview with reporters at the conclusion of the session, Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi referred to the issues raised during today's session and said: A group of Industries Ministry experts presented some favorable reports on the country's economic situation and progress. In these reports the issue of investment, foreign currency [reserves], investments, issues related to raw materials, manpower, technology transfer, research, and the issue of self-sufficiency have been planned in a very praiseworthy manner.

The prime minister added: Despite our foreign currency reserve difficulties we have many possibilities regarding investments in rials and, fortunately, we have no problems on the manpower issue. The related organs, while expanding investments, also must pay attention to the training of experts.

The prime minister pointed out: Industrial progress is closely related to the energy supply and investment in electric power generation must be proportional to industrial expansion.

The prime minister referred to the announcement of the drop in North Sea oil prices from $24 to $19.50 [a barrel] as a conspiracy of global arrogance and said: The colonial countries and their mass media always wage propaganda on the eve of OPEC conferences, in order to reduce oil prices; and Britain, which, in fact, has earned all of its wealth by looting and plundering world nations, has taken the initiative in this respect. Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi went on: OPEC must resist price reductions, because any shortcoming in this connection betrays nations.

In conclusion, the prime minister expressed hope that by standing against this conspiracy, OPEC members will avoid solving the economic difficulties of major countries.

He added that the Islamic Republic of Iran's government's current policy is to support the [existing] prices and production ceiling.

KEYHAN: New Charge d'Affaires Not Accepted by UK

GF201124 London KEYHAN in Persian 16 Jan 86 p 3

[Text] The British Foreign Office has declined to accept "Brother Mala'ykah" as the new charge d'affairs of the Islamic Republic to the court of her majesty the queen. Although nothing has been said about the reason for this rejection, it seems that the brilliant record of Mala'ykah as one of the group of the students following the line of the imam who took the American diplomats as hostages, plus his services in the central bureau of the Guards Corps, caused the British Foreign Office to keep Mr Mala'ykah away from London. With the nonacceptance of the new charge d'affaires, the present charge d'affaires, Mr Sepahdar Sadatian, who changed his name to "Seyyed Jalal Sadatian", after his appointment as a charge d'affaires will continue to run the affairs of the embassy in London. It has also been said that he had to return to Tehran by the end of December, but because of the nonacceptance of the credentials of Brother Mala'ykah it seems that Sadatian will remain in Britain during the new year.

'10 Days of Dawn' Activities Announced

LD211356 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 21 Jan 86

[Excerpts] In a press, radio and TV conference today, Afshar, the head of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps central headquarters announced the Guards Corps programs during the 10 Days of Dawn [1-11 February]. He said: One of the defensive strategies of the Islamic Republic is a show of strength. On the occasion of the 22 Bahman [11 February], the anniversary of the Islamic Revolution and the 10 Days of Dawn, the Guards Corps intends to put on display more than 220 divisions of the Jerusalem reserve forces of the Guards Corps.

Regarding the method of assembly of the Jerusalem reserve divisions, he said: Every day, during the 10 Days of Dawn, the Jerusalem reserve divisions will assembly and march simultaneously, in one or several provinces. During the ceremonies speeches will be made by a military or civilian official. Regarding other Guards Corps programs during the 10 Days of Dawn, he said: On 18 Bahman [7 February], the day of the mobilization of the revolution, the Guards Corps will hold a political-ideological examination for the Basij forces all over the country. The winners will receive prizes in every town. Also, the Department of Guard Corps Military Technology, affiliated with Imam Husayn University, will be inaugurated.

Khamene'i Holds Press Conference, Departs Pakistan

Discusses Gulf War, Saudi Ties

LD160739 Tehran IRNA in English 0730 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] Lahore, Jan. 16, IRNA — President 'Ali Khamene'i of the Islamic Republic of Iran concluded his three-day state visit to Pakistan and left here for Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, Thursday morning. President Khamene'i and his entourage were seen off at Lahore's airport by President Ziaul Haq and a number of high-ranking officials of Punjab Province.

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As the last program of his stay in Pakistan, President Khamene'i met and talked with members of the Association of Iranian Muslim Students here Wednesday night. Congratulating Ayatollah Hoseyn 'Ali Montazeri's appointment as the leader of Iran, the students announced their readiness to join "Karbala' caravans" volunteer forces to fight against enemies of Islam. Meanwhile, in a meeting with President Khamene'i here Wednesday, professors of Punjab University requested that Farsi language be taught in Pakistani schools. President Khamene'i also met with Iqbal Lahore's son and praised outstanding historic and literary status of this renowned scholar. On Wednesday afternoon President Khamene'i attended a press conference in which he outlined Iran's stance towards the Iraqi imposed war, relations with Saudi Arabia, Central Treaty Organization, Afghanistan issue, and the outcome of his visit to Pakistan. He described the result of his trip as "excellent and fruitful".

On the possibility of Iran rejoining the Central Treaty Organization he said that it had been scrapped forever from the very beginning of the Islamic Revolution. On the expansion of political and economic ties with Pakistan, President Khamene'i said that he held satisfactory and constructive talks with Pakistani officials in economic and political fields. He said that the decisions made by the joint technical and cultural commissions will be put into effect after he returned to Iran.

Asked if the Iraqi-imposed war was discussed between presidents of Iran and Pakistan, President Khamene'i said that they discussed everything except the war. "Our stance in this connection is clear and, therefore, the issue was not raised in our talks."

President Khamene'i rejected the possibility of Iran's participation in Geneva talks on Afghanistan issue, to hold any direct or indirect talks with the regime of Afghanistan. Talks should be held with the people of Afghanistan, said President Khamene'i.

On Iran's relations with Saudi Arabia, the president said that mutual ties between the two countries were following a good trend. He said that there was no problem in bilateral relations, adding that possible misunderstandings had been removed. "Irano-Saudi ties are expanding," he added. He denied rumours by international news media that Saudi Arabia had proposed removal of Iraqi ruler Saddam Husayn provided that the Iraqi Ba'th party remained in power. He stressed that there were many rumours none of which could be confirmed. Nonetheless, he added, it was clear that no Arab leader was pleased with Iraqi ruler.

Reportage on Khamene'i Visit to Zimbabwe

Welcomed by Mugabe

LD201510 Tehran IRNA in English 1457 GMT 20 Jan 86

[Text] Harare, Jan. 20, IRNA — Iran's president 'Ali Khamene'i arrived here Monday on the last leg of his Afro-Asian tour and was welcomed by thousands of Muslims chanting slogans in support for the Islamic government. Zimbabwe's Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, President Canaan Banana and a hundred-plus foreign diplomats welcomed the Iranian president at the Harare international airport. After a 21-gun salute and a review of the guard of honor, Khamene'i left the airport for the government guest house. Thousands of Muslims chanted Allah-o-Akbar (God is great), waving the flags of Iran and Zimbabwe as the official motorcade sped along a 15-km trail in this capital city. Portraits of the two presidents decorated the streets. Khamene'i is visiting Africa's Frontline States to voice Iran's support for their anti-apartheid struggle. Iran broke diplomatic relations with the Pretorian government in the wake of the 1979 Islamic Revolution.

The Iranian President Khamene'i and Mugabe are to hold talks for an hour before laying wreaths on the tombs of the national heroes of the country. Zimbabwe (formerly Rhodesia ruled by a white minority) attained independence in the wake of a long and bloody struggle in 1980. He is to return to Tehran Wednesday.

Holds Talks With Banana

LD211201 Tehran IRNA in English 1138 GMT 21 Jan 86

[Text] Harare, Jan. 21, IRNA — President Canaan Banana of Zimbabwe Monday praised struggles of the Iranian people against the toppled former regime and hailed Iran's support for the campaign of the African people against apartheid. In a meeting with President 'Ali Khamene'i, currently here at the head of a delegation, President Banana called for expansion of overall bilateral cooperation.

President Khamene'i stressing solidarity between Iranians and oppressed African nations, restated the necessity for greater activities of the Non-Aligned countries. He emphasised that Non-Aligned states, through their increased cooperation, should stand against big powers which are against the movement. Also on Monday, President Khamene'i conferred with Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe who described President Khamene'i's visit to the front-line countries as affirmation for the struggles of these countries. He said that the Islamic revolution of Iran put an end to the relations established with the South African and Ian Smith's regimes during the toppled shah.

Mugabe noted that President Khamene'i's trip to Zimbabwe was a stride in strengthening bilateral ties, adding that his country was interested in further consolidating mutual relations.

President Khamene'i reiterated Iran's support for the struggles of African front-line countries vis-a-vis racism and stressed that the Islamic Republic of Iran could not remain indifferent towards such an important issue. Referring to the objectives of the Non-Aligned Movement, President Khamene'i said that fresh blood should be injected into the veins of the movement and member countries should decisively resist big powers. On Palestinian issue, the president said that the problem should be solved through resistance of the combating forces, adding that since Palestine was occupied forcefully, it should be retaken in the same manner. The Zionist entity, he said, is a cancerous tumor and a base for imperialism which was brought into existence in order to create tention in the region.

At the end of the meeting foreign ministers of the two countries were commissioned to form committees to follow up issues pertaining to oil, racial struggles and Non-Aligned Movement.

Khamene'i Banquet Speech

GF220625 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] The president and his entourage last night attended a banquet given in his honor by the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Harare. Several South African combatants and several ulema and Muslims from Zimbabwe also attended this banquet. The South African combatants welcomed Mr Khamene'i on his trip to the Frontline States and praised the Islamic Republic of Iran's policy of support for deprived nations, including the African peoples.

Mr Khamene'i gave a speech expressing his pleasure at meeting the South African combatants and the Muslim ulema of Zimbabwe. He asked the South African combatants to take the Islamic Republic of Iran's strong message of support to the deprived and downtrodden people of South Africa. He added: We support the struggles of the South African people, and we recognize this support to be an Islamic principle. There are no conditions for this support, and we are not saying they should choose Islam as their religion. Rather, our Islamic principles make it our duty to take the side of the weak, Muslim or non-Muslim, throughout the world. Mr Khamene'i stressed: We are ready for a struggle against the Pretoria regime in the Frontline States. The Islamic country of Iran is proud to be in the forefront of the movement against cruelty and world aggression.

Holds Press Conference

GF220754 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] According to IRNA, Mr Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, president, took part in a press conference yesterday afternoon in Harare. He answered questions posed by local journalists from Zimbabwe, special correspondents dispatched from Iran, and representatives of the foreign news agencies residing in Harare. During the press conference, the president of our country said: With the same spirit that we fought the shah and were successful -- which in reality is considered a victory against the United States -- we are ready to struggle against the South African regime, and we are willing to rely not on words alone in this regard.

The president described his 1-week trip to the Frontline States as unforgettable and said: During this week we traveled to four states in southern Africa which are governed by revolutionary principles and who have a long history of struggle against racist and aggressive regimes. We talked at length with the leaders of these countries and with important figures. Our trip to these countries had two goals. One was to review the issues of the deprived peoples of southern Africa, who for many years have been under the control and pressure of one of the most ugly and degrading regimes in the world. The president said: The Islamic revolution has taught us that we cannot remain indifferent to people who are living under such horrifying conditions and under the pressure of the apartheid regime. Struggle against the two regimes of Israel and South Africa and their supporters and resistance against the threats they make against the downtrodden people of this area are considered a duty for any revolutionary people. Mr Khamene'i said: We are present in the struggles against the regime occupying Jerusalem, and we will be present in the struggle against the apartheid regime of South Africa. These two cruel regimes have unbreakable ties with world aggression, which is led by the United States.

The president said the second purpose of the trip was to discuss ties between the Frontline States and the Islamic Republic of Iran. He said: I am willing to say to the innocent people of South Africa, who are mistreated in the streets, factories, and farms, that we sympathize with you and stand by you. I would also like to remind the South African people that we experienced the same conditions, but we fought and we brought the enemy to his knees.

Mr Khamene'i then addressed the combatants of Namibia and said: You must continue your resistance, you must stand firm in the struggle, and you can be certain that you will surely be victorious over the enemy.

During the press conference, the president said the Nonaligned Movement was one of the subjects discussed with Zimbabwe officials. He said: The Nonaligned Movement must be made into a truthful and active movement. It must give up the role of an observer, watching the conditions of the deprived peoples of the world. We shall take an active role in the next session of the Nonaligned Movement, which will be held in Harare. The president said he hoped this movement will become even more active.

The president then answered a question posed by the correspondent of the Mozambique news agency, who asked if Iran is willing to reach a negotiated peace settlement in the war between Iran and Iraq and the role of the Nonaligned Movement in this regard. The president said: This is not a border war based on differences between two countries. This aggression was started by Iraq to overthrow and destroy our revolution and our revolutionary regime.

The Iraqi regime, which was friendly with the shah and had very good ties with the reactionaries of the region, attacked our revolutionary regime. This same act was repeated by the South African regime against Angola. We started to repel this aggression, and this holy defense has lasted for 5 years; it will continue until the end of the war. We belive that you can only answer aggression with aggression; there is no political solution.

Another journalist asked: What will be the effect of this African trip on world organizations? Mr Khamene'i said: This trip may have some effects on world bodies. He then answered a question on possible ways of expanding trade ties between Iran and Zimbabwe and said: We held talks in the trade and technical fields as well as in the field of oil; several bilateral committees have been formed.

We also discussed our relations with Zimbabwe in general during these talks. We made a great effort to try to confirm Zimbabwe as the next venue for the nonaligned meeting. We have always had an active role in the movement and believe that this movement must become a shelter for the deprived people of the world. He said: It is normal that, in light of the talks, relations between Iran and Zimbabwe should expand further.

Energy Ministry Announces 40 Percent Power Reduction

LD211341 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 21 Jan 86

[Text] According to a Central News Unit report the Energy Ministry announced: Because of severe gas shortages at Rey, Shahid Baheshti, (?Lowshan), Shahid Firuzi, Tarasht, and Esfahan power plants, the country's electricity network has suffered a 40 percent drop in power since 22 Dey [12 Jan], resulting in power cuts along the line. The statement adds: This problem will soon be solved thanks to the efforts of the Energy and Oil Ministries and the National Gas Company. The Energy Ministry asked the public to save electricity to minimize the blackouts.

SAIRI Spokesman Condemns U.S. Actions Against Libya

LD201258 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 19 Jan 86

[Excerpts] The Islamic Revolution of Iraq [SAIRI] Supreme Assembly held a session this afternoon, attended by its members and chaired by Hojjat ol-Eslam Hakim. Following the session, Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi, the assembly spokesman, said in an interview with our correspondent: Several issues were reviewed during today's session. It was decided that the assembly will appoint a committee to attend one of the international sessions [as heard] to raise the issue of the oppression of the Iraqi nation and to expose the crimes of Saddam's regime. Referring to the Iraqi regime's crimes against the ulema of Islam and America's recent threats against Libya and Saddam's support for this move, he said: America's incitments against Islamic Libya is one of a series of plots and threats made by America in the region. SAIRI strongly condemns this U.S. action. He added: By taking this stance, the Iraqi regime, which constantly claims to support the Arabs, has shown its subservience to America, as before.

Kurdish Rebels Attack Garrison; Kill 8 Iraqis

LD191305 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 19 Jan 86

[Text] A Central News Unit report, quoting the *RAH-E KAR BALA* publication, states: The Kurdish Muslim revolutionaries of Iraq killed eight Saddamist troops in an attack against a garrison of Saddam's regime inside the city of Agra. This report also states that a part of this garrison was set ablaze and a fuel depot in the process of this attack. This same report adds: The Muslim Kurdish revolutionaries returned to their bases at the close of these operations. without having sustained any casualties.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iraq

Communique No 2,356

LD201740 Tehran IRNA in English 1637 GMT 20 Jan 86

[Text] Tehran, Jan. 20, IRNA — The Joint Staff Command of the Armed Forces said here Sunday that at least 20 Iraqi soldiers were killed or wounded in Ilam and Bakhtaran border fronts Sunday as their positions were subjected to Iranian artillery fire. In its Communique Number 2356, the Command says that the Iranian artillery fire on Iraqi positions in Ilam and Bakhtaran over the said period also demolished one 130-mm artillery piece and four light and heavy vehicles of Iraqi forces.

In the western fronts, the communique says, Iranian Muslim forces opened fire on an Iraqi vehicle column carrying 130-mm artillery pieces and in areas overlooking Sumar and on a unit of Iraqi tanks in Khosravi region Sunday. They also checked transport of Iraqi motorized units in Kani-Sheykh, Hilaliyah and Anjireh regions.

Artillery fire of Iranian Muslim combatants on Iraqi positions in the northwestern fronts Sunday killed a number of Iraqi soldiers and demolished a bridge used in supplying Iraqi troops, according to the communique.

Elsewhere the communique says that exchange of fire between Iranian Muslim forces and Iraqi troops continued in the southern fronts Sunday raging somewhat more heavily in the Majnun Islands. Iranian combatants checked maneuver of a unit of Iraqi tanks in areas overlooking Yebis and prevented an Iraqi patrol unit from infiltrating their positions in Nahr-Anbar Sunday.

Meanwhile, the Iraqi artillery fire on the city of Abadan, Khuzestan Province, damaged five buildings Sunday.

Communique No 2,357

LD211531 Tehran IRNA in English 1517 GMT 21 Jan 86

[Text] Tehran, Jan. 21, IRNA — At least 25 Iraqi soldiers were killed or wounded in Kani-Sheykh region on Monday as their positions were subjected to Iranian artillery and mortar fire, the Joint Staff Command of the Armed Forces reported here Tuesday.

In its communique number 2357, the command says that Iran's Muslim combatants smashed Monday a limited offensive of Iraqi forces in Faqqeh, in southern fronts, killing or wounding a number of Iraqi soldiers and demolishing one tank and two vehicles of theirs. The command says that Iranian artillery fire on Iraqi troops attempting to approach Iranian positions destroyed an Iraqi tank and forced them to flee while sustaining casualties.

Iran's Muslim combatants pounded Iraqi positions in the northwestern fronts Monday, silencing their artillery and inflicting substantial casualities and damage on Iraqi forces, according to the communique. Iranian troops opened fire on Iraqi armoured units in Yebis and on their heavy vehicles in Jofeyr, both in the southern fronts, Monday halting road construction of Iraqi forces, reports the joint staff communique.

Elsewhere, the communique says that Iranian artillery fire forced back Iraqi patrols tyring to infiltrate their positions in Kani-Sheykh Monday and Sunday. Meanwhile, the cities of Abadan and Khorramshahr, both in Khuzestan Province incurred minor damage Monday as they were hit by Iraqi sporadic artillery fire.